

CARRANZA MUST REPUDIATE CARRIZAL OR FIGHT

The De Facto Troops Are Concentrating Near The U. S. Border

DEMAND COMING FOR RELEASE OF ALL PRISONERS

CARRANZA CAMP ONLY FEW MILES FROM NOGALES

NOGALES, Ariz., June 24.—A Carranza concentration camp has been established at Lomas, four miles south of here, according to apparently reliable reports tonight.

Meanwhile, G. W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona, Col. William H. Sage, commandant, and citizens on the American side conferred over the details of the semi-martial law which is expected to be proclaimed here Monday.

While the Mexican town apparently was quiet, two bullets passed over the railway station, the customs house and the immigration offices on the American side. No report being heard, it was assumed a silencer was being used.

Military guard details along the street which forms the international line, and strategic points about the town were doubled tonight, the civil guard in some instances being withdrawn.

Charles E. Wiswall, general manager of the Cananea Cattle company, with Jack Martin, his American chauffeur, were held prisoners in the quarter in Nogales, Sonora, for several hours today. The two men, who were intercepted in an attempt to make a trip to Cananea by motor, were released upon instructions from Mexican Consul Delgado here, but were warned not to attempt to re-enter Mexico.

Reports were received here tonight that Governor Carrizal of Lower California, has assured the 132 Americans, 600 Russians and members of the Chinese colony at Ensenada, that they would not be harmed nor their businesses interrupted if they remained in the state.

At the conference here tonight it was decided to request President Wilson Monday to declare martial law without suspension of constitutional guarantees in certain Arizona counties to be specified by Governor Hunt, who intimated they probably would be Yuma, Maricopa, Pinal, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise, Santa Cruz and Pima.

"The purpose of this procedure is to have the backing of the military authorities when necessary to control the sale of ammunition and in the

(Continued on Page Five)

KIBBEY G. O. P. CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATORSHIP

A rumor which has been current for several days that Judge Joseph H. Kibbey would be a candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator, gathered additional force yesterday. When Judge Kibbey was he confirmed the report but said that he was not yet ready to make a formal announcement of his candidacy but would do so in due time.

Ever since the admission of Arizona to statehood the name of Judge Kibbey has been more frequently associated with a nomination for a senatorship than that of any other republican. That was because perhaps of a consciousness by republicans of his ability and perhaps in part because he had been so long the recognized leader of his party in Arizona before statehood, his previous long service on the supreme bench, and his occupancy of the governor's chair.

Two years ago an effort was made by republicans of all shades to persuade him to accept the nomination for the senatorship but he declined. Early this year republicans not only

CROSSING IS CONSTRUED AS WAR DECLARATION

BROWNSVILLE, June 24.—Circulars were distributed in Matamoros opposite here today, declaring that the latest crossing into Mexico of American troops near here, has been construed as a declaration of war against Mexico on the part of the United States. The circulars are signed by General E. P. Nafarrate, commander of the Mexican forces in the state of Tamaulipas. The circulars dated June 17 declare a state of war exists between the two countries. The circular declares that all Americans found in Mexico with arms will be executed but Americans pursuing peaceful occupations south of the Rio Grande and who are not armed will be protected.

FIRST REPORT TO PERSHING FROM CARRIZAL

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, June 24 (by wireless to Columbus, N. M.).—Trapped and fighting against heavy odds, the troops of the Tenth Cavalry engaged at Carrizal on Wednesday charged twice directly into the jaws of the ambush which the Mexicans had laid for them. With bullets in his arm and shoulder, Captain Charles T. Boyd, the commander, remained in the saddle, leading his negro troopers until they had captured the concealed Mexican machine gun trench, when he fell mortally wounded with a bullet in the eye. This was the gist of the first detailed account of the engagement from American sources which was brought to General Pershing today by Corporal Green of Troop C, who was at Captain Boyd's side until he fell.

The Americans were flanked on both sides by the Carrancistas, during a conference between General Felix Gomez, the Mexican leader, and Captain Boyd. In front was a concealed Mexican machine gun trench from which a stream of lead was poured into the American ranks. Corporal Green said that Captain Boyd, although wounded in the arm and shoulder by the first fire, immediately gave the order to charge and the detachment rode at top speed, in a hail of bullets, directly at the trench, charging it just as the American leader fell. The Mexicans retreated to cover in a nearby adobe shack. Lieutenant Henry Adair assumed command and ordered a second charge, which drove

(Continued on Page Eight)

HUACHUCA MEXICANS HAVE BEEN DISARMED

TOMBSTONE, June 24.—Approximately 150 Mexican laborers, employed on the military reservation at Fort Huachuca and in the vicinity were disarmed today by Lieutenant E. L. Grisell, in command, according to a message received here from the fort. Forty Americans living near the fort were given arms and ammunition, it was said. The Mexicans retreated to cover in a nearby adobe shack. Less than 100 soldiers are now at Fort Huachuca.

BRAVE TENTH TROOPERS ABLE TO BREAK THROUGH GOMEZ LINES AT CARRIZAL

FEAR TWO BATTLES IN PROGRESS IN NORTHERN CHIHUAHUA

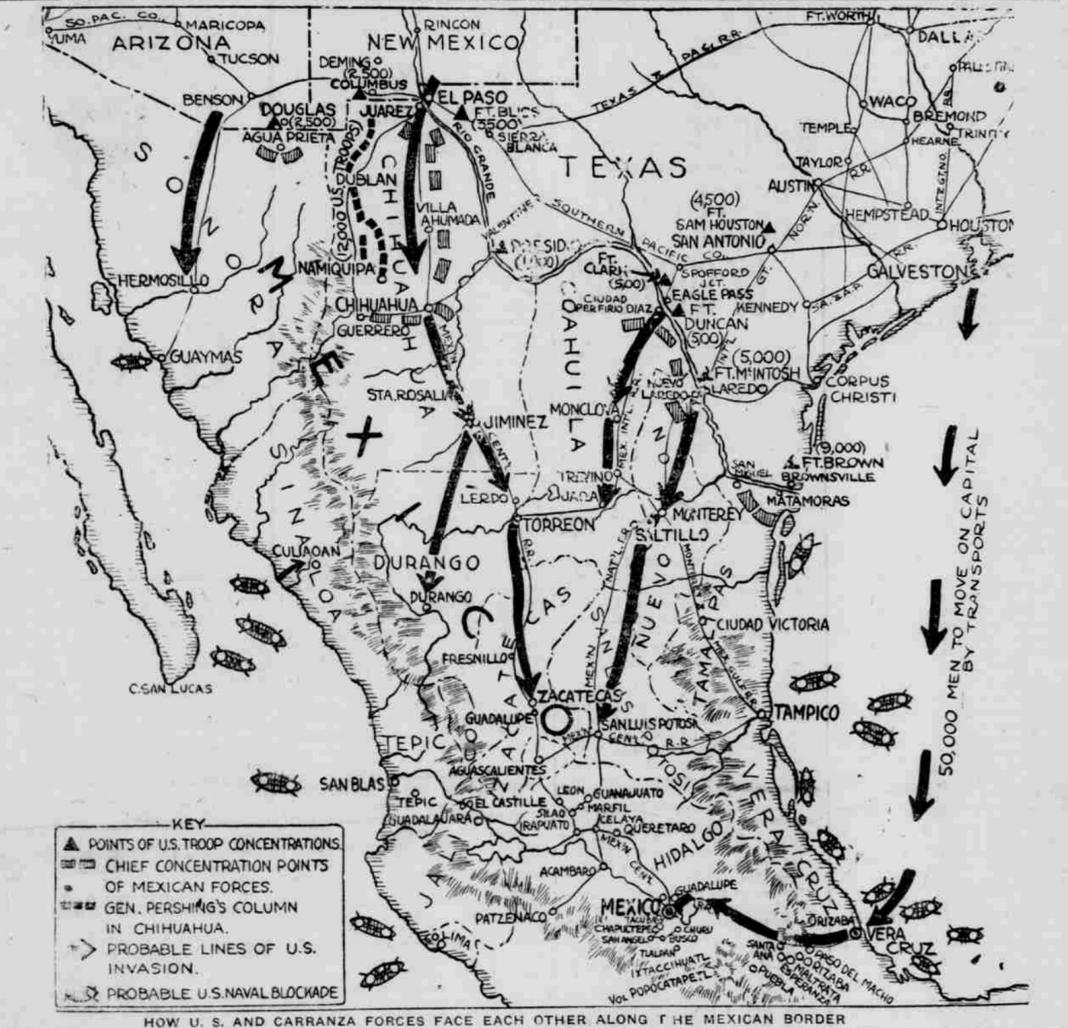
EL PASO, Tex., June 24.—Apprehension that battles may be in progress tonight between American and Mexican troops in at least two places in northern Chihuahua, gripped the border tonight.

American columns were moving in the direction of San Antonio and Ojo Caliente, while General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the north has ordered troops at adjacent points to attack them if they do not retreat immediately.

While information concerning these movements reached here today from Chihuahua City, additional advices indicated that General Trevino scouts reported the approach of the Americans yesterday and that his orders were issued immediately.

With a lapse of twenty-four hours, it is assumed generally here that a battle is probable that the opposing forces may already be in contact.

Little was known here tonight as to the strength of the American columns or their mission but it was assumed that one of them might be a detachment sent by General Pershing to attempt to rescue the survivors of the troops of the Tenth Cavalry engaged at Carrizal.



HOW U. S. AND CARRANZA FORCES FACE EACH OTHER ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER

BRAVE TENTH TROOPERS ABLE TO BREAK THROUGH GOMEZ LINES AT CARRIZAL

FEAR TWO BATTLES IN PROGRESS IN NORTHERN CHIHUAHUA

EL PASO, Tex., June 24.—Apprehension that battles may be in progress tonight between American and Mexican troops in at least two places in northern Chihuahua, gripped the border tonight.

American columns were moving in the direction of San Antonio and Ojo Caliente, while General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the north has ordered troops at adjacent points to attack them if they do not retreat immediately.

While information concerning these movements reached here today from Chihuahua City, additional advices indicated that General Trevino scouts reported the approach of the Americans yesterday and that his orders were issued immediately.

With a lapse of twenty-four hours, it is assumed generally here that a battle is probable that the opposing forces may already be in contact.

Little was known here tonight as to the strength of the American columns or their mission but it was assumed that one of them might be a detachment sent by General Pershing to attempt to rescue the survivors of the troops of the Tenth Cavalry engaged at Carrizal.

It is believed here that the American command advancing in the direction of San Antonio which is fifty miles southeast of Namiquito, may be in pursuit of bandits.

A suggestion that the Carrizal fight was but an incident of what was planned to be a general attack upon the American expeditionary command was received here late today from reports of Carranza's headquarters. The reports pointed out that only the palpable strength of the Americans deterred the Carrancistas.

A train of eighteen cars, carrying 150 non-combatants mostly women and children and some old men, arrived today under the infantry guard of 22 soldiers from Chihuahua City.

Two trains left Juarez. One of five cars, filled with provisions and three passenger coaches, was bound for Casas Grandes. The other consisted of 37 cars and carried volunteers and their baggage to Chihuahua City, to go into military training. A train bearing five American refugees from Parral is expected to arrive in Juarez tonight.

Continued rumors of the presence of Villa in this region have reached the United States authorities, but have not been generally credited.

Bodies of the American soldiers, killed in the engagement at Carrizal still lie unburied on the battlefield, according to French and Mexican refugees who arrived in Juarez today aboard the Chihuahua City train. They asserted that the Mexican dead were buried immediately after the fight, but that the American bodies had been left lying exposed to the elements.

The arrivals also said that the Carrancista losses were much heavier than the Mexican official reports, which placed the casualties at about 14, indicated. Carrancista leaders frankly admit, they said, that the low estimate was made public for the political purpose of impressing upon the masses of the Mexican people that the first clash between American and Mexican troops had resulted in "a great Mexican victory."

It was pointed out that 23 Mexicans were buried near the battlefield after the engagement, as many more bodies including that of Felix Gomez, the slain general, were taken to Chihuahua City and two stock cars were loaded with wounded, several of whom have died since in the Chihuahua hospital.

Carrancista guards donned the American uniforms taken from the seventeen negro cavalry men, who

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 24.—The force of the Tenth United States Cavalry, under Captain Charles T. Boyd, succeeded in breaking through the lines of the Mexican force under General Felix Gomez at Carrizal according to a message tonight from General Pershing to General Funston, but whether any of them were able to make their escape still is unknown.

Captain Boyd's men of Troop C took the ditch in which the front line of Mexican troops were entrenched and charged through into the town of Carrizal. Troop L under Captain Lewis Morey, charged with Troop C but were outfanked and forced to take refuge in an adobe house. They at least had a chance to defend themselves from cover but their ultimate fate is unknown as is that of remnants of Captain Boyd's troop.

This news came to General Pershing by courier from Major John M. Jenkins, commanding a squadron of the relief expeditions sent out from Colonia Dublan. Major Jenkins also announced that he had found five members of Troop C of the Tenth Cavalry and one member of Troop K at the San Luis ranch. They also were horse holders as were the other stragglers who have reported. They did not see the finish of the fight but their stories according to Major Jenkins's courier, confirmed reports that the attack had been opened by the Mexican troops without provocation.

General Pershing said in his report that he did not believe the 38 men still unaccounted for had not been captured. This was taken to mean that he feared Captain Morris' men had not been able to hold out against the overwhelming odds against them from the shelter of the house in which they had taken refuge and had been killed.

It is still hoped however, that they still may be holding out and Major Jenkins' command is hastening toward Carrizal to their relief.

Major Robert L. Howze with the second squadron of the relief expedition is a day behind Jenkins and pressing hard to overtake and support him. General Pershing, according to his report has sent provisions and supplies for the wounded to meet Major Jenkins and Howze on their retreat toward Colonia Dublan.

General Pershing reported that the troops under Captain Boyd and Captain Morey showed the greatest courage and exhibited the most sterling fighting qualities.

No mention of the Mexican cavalry charge reported by the stragglers last night, was made in the Pershing report, but the fact that the Americans were able to advance and break the Mexican lines after the first attack is believed to give some indication that the charge was checked.

According to stories told by the five men found at San Luis ranch after the Mexicans had opened fire with several machine guns, Captain Boyd

(Continued on Page Eight)

FUNSTON URGES ACTION

SAN ANTONIO, June 24.—General Frederick Funston requested of the war department today to demand the release of Americans taken prisoner in the fight at Carrizal and now held in the prison at Chihuahua City.

General Pershing indicated that he hoped Captain Lewis Morey, wounded, might be found in such condition as to be able to give him complete details of the Carrizal affair when the relief expedition of the Eleventh Cavalry returns to the main column.

Many Appeals For Aid Along The Arizona Border

DOUGLAS, June 24.—Numerous appeals for troops to protect settlements and ranches along the Arizona border were received here today by General T. F. Davis, commanding the Arizona military district.

Delegations of city officials of Douglas and Bisbee and representatives of public utilities called in person, telegrams were received from Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona, and from residents of towns near the international border and many letters brought a like request.

However, the appeals were of no avail as General Davis stated he could not comply with them in view of the comparatively small number of soldiers at present under his command. He added that, should he be ordered to cross the line, there hardly would be enough of his men left behind to properly guard Douglas.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A peremptory demand that General Carranza repudiate the attack on American troops at Carrizal and immediately release all captured American soldiers is understood tonight to be the next step in the Mexican crisis now contemplated by the Washington government.

Failure to comply with either demand undoubtedly would result in the gravest consequences, foretold in Secretary Lansing's recent note to the defacto government.

Formulation of a communication awaited a final report from General Pershing on the Carrizal incident. Pending its receipt, the war department pressed urgently today its efforts to reinforce strongly the border patrol and prepare for any eventuality.

Full information from American sources as to what happened at Carrizal was still lacking and the long delay in finding additional survivors was taken as an ominous sign. No American may have survived.

Officials were plainly concerned with news dispatches from Chihuahua saying that General Jacinto Trevino, the Mexican commander, had threatened to attack American columns reported advancing from the field base toward San Antonio and Ojo Caliente if they did not immediately retreat. Another battle at this time might precipitate general hostilities.

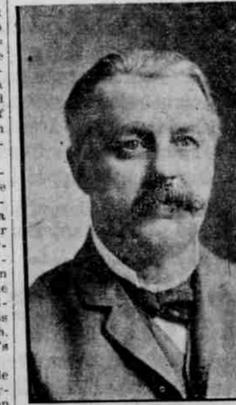
Rumors that the Carranza government was seeking mediation through other Latin-American nations came from many quarters. Private advices from Mexico City also continued to indicate that General Carranza still hoped to find a way to evade the storm his policy has aroused.

No offers of mediation reached the state department from any source. Administration officials hold that they have nothing to mediate. It is generally regarded as unlikely that President Wilson would agree to any proposal that meant tying the hands of General Funston in his efforts to protect the border from bandits. A mediation plan resting on a military status quo during negotiations would prevent pursuit of raiders or any necessary operations beyond the border to break up bandit organizations before they became dangerous.

Under these circumstances, it was intimated on high authority that efforts toward preservation of peace concerning the initiation of which the minister of Salvador was authorized today to confer with his diplomatic colleagues, could go no further than an attempt to persuade General Carranza to change his attitude toward the determination of the United States to protect its people and territory.

Ambassador Naon of Argentina, who was a leader in the movement to recognize the Carranza defacto government during the pan-American conferences is understood to have advised his government last night that the circumstances did not lend themselves to

(Continued on Page Five)



Judge Joseph H. Kibbey